Magnet after beam dump

Magnet:

- 1.4 T;
- Length: 1 m;
- Drift: 0.7 m;

Distance Target – IP: 9 m.



1

E (GeV)	Magnet	(T)	R (m)	Magnet length (m)	ı)	Drift (m)	X (cm)
17.5		15	3.9	0.	.3	0.35	3.86
17.5		2	29.2		1	0.6	3.77
17.5		1.4	41.7		1	0.7	2.88
8		1.4	19.06		1	0.7	6.3

Production vertexes, processes and spectra of e+, e- hitting the detector volume



Hits distribution on detector volume surfaces



Production vertexes and spectra of e+, e- hitting the detector volume



Production vertexes and spectra of e+, e- hitting the detector volume



First Plane of the Tracking Detector

- Simplified estimative clustering:
 - Combined 10 pixels in x and y;
- MPV of Landau distribution looks consistent with known value for 300 μm of silicon (~84 keV);
- Average number of clusters from the background is 979/10⁵mm² ~ 10⁻²mm⁻²;
- Distribution is not uniform with higher density closer to the beam axis.





Summary

- 1.278 electrons were simulated in geometry with 1m long 1.4T magnet after the beam dump;
- No e+, e- produced before IP are observed in detectors;
- 2266 of e+, e- are crossing the surface of the detector volumes. Their energy is mostly below 1 GeV.
- More than half of them (1377) are produced in the are of detectors;
- Small fraction (114) is produced in the magnet area;
- Others are generated behind the detector volumes;
- Front plane of the tracking detector in average has about 1 clusters per cm² produced by low energy background e+ ,e-.
- Study carefully background e+, e- produced in the area of detectors;
- Study effect of detector alignment with respect to beam pipe and their geometry on the background level;
- XY distribution of the vertexes shows substantial contribution of the beam pipe in background production;
- Try wider beam pipe in the magnet area and maybe thicker in detector area.